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There were registered 6 deaths from diphtheria, 111 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 96 deaths from other diseases of the respiratory organs, 43 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, and 7 deaths from scarlet fever.

## INDIA.

*Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality—Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, January 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 169 deaths from cholera and 64 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended January 14, 1905, there were 3,825 cases of and 3,351 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended January 7, 1905, there were 27,889 cases of and 24,385 deaths from plague, and during the week ended January 14, 1905, there were 30,487 cases and 25,719 deaths.

*Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras.*

Plague is reported to have broken out at a small fishing village near Cassimody, on the northern outskirts of Madras. The village has been burnt and the patients and their contacts have been segregated. The rest of the inhabitants are accommodated in tents and sheds erected by the municipality. Two dead rats were discovered and have been sent to the King Institute of Preventive Medicine for bacteriological examination. If it is found that the rats are plague infected, the situation may be serious. It is thought that most probably the source of infection is the Mauritius Emigration Agency adjoining, in which there are about 500 emigrants from all parts of the Presidency, including plague-infected areas. It is said that all precautions have been taken by those in charge.

## ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera in various countries—Typhus fever in Austria—Quarantine regulations—Mortality in great cities—Plague in Aden; instructions for guidance of plague committees—Infectious diseases in Italy—Smallpox in Russia.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports February 6, as follows:

During the week ended February 4, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 1	Canopic.....	Boston.....	491	75	750	17
1	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	288	40	470	9
3	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,238	90	1,450	21
4	Perugia.....	do.....	561	55	820	4

## PALERMO.

Feb. 3	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	194	70	250	14
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## RUSSIA—PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

From December 27, 1904, to January 2, 1905, there were reported 89 cases of bubonic plague with 97 deaths in 3 Cossack stations in Russia.

According to official notification the epidemic of cholera in the Caucasus is on the decline. In the government of Erivan there were reported from December 21, 1904, to January 1, 1905, 38 cases and 33 deaths. In the government of Baku most of the cases occurred in the Lenkoran district, where 74 deaths were reported between December 21 and 28. At Baku, Balachany, and in the Dshewat district, during the same week, 17 cases and 3 deaths were recorded. In the Trans-Caspian province 1 case occurred at Kaachka, December 27. From December 25 to 31, 1904, 6 cases and 3 deaths were reported at Tashkent. In the government of Astrakhan from December 27, 1904, to January 8, 1905, only 1 case was reported—this case was in the city of Astrakhan. From December 27, 1904, to January 3, 1905, 15 cases and 10 deaths were reported at Zarizyn, government of Saratow. No further cases have occurred at Tiflis and Batum.

## AUSTRIA—TYPHUS FEVER.

During the latter part of December, 1904, many cases of typhus fever occurred in the Bischofteinitz and Taus districts, in the proximity of the Bavarian frontier, Austria. Three patients were under treatment in the hospital of Taus. Sixteen cases were reported in 6 villages along the frontier. It appears that vagrant gypsies were accountable for the importation of the infection. The patients, only one of whom had died at the date of the report, January 13, were accommodated in barracks supplied by the Red Cross Society. A portion of the gypsy band has been isolated and held under observation. The infected dwellings were carefully disinfected with formaldehyde gas.

## TURKEY—CHOLERA.

From the early part of January to December 26, 1904, there were reported in all Mesopotamia 10,466 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 9,192 deaths.

## TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated January 3, 1905, vessels proceeding from Suez with pilgrims and passengers and to the other precautionary measures mentioned above, by decision, are subject at Turkish lazarettoes to five days' quarantine, to disinfection, and to destruction of rats and mice. Vessels without pilgrims and passengers are subjected to twenty-four hours' observation, and to the other precautionary measures mentioned above. By decision, dated January 17, 1905, the precautionary measures imposed on arrivals from Port Said have been discontinued.

## SIAM—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following is an amendment to the royal Siamese quarantine decree of September 1, 1904, heretofore transmitted with these reports:

Whereas several cases of bubonic plague have recently occurred in Singapore and it is desirable to take measures to prevent its spread to this Kingdom, it is hereby decreed:

1. Any vessel which, having cleared from Singapore, arrives in Siamese waters on or after the date of the present decree, shall drop anchor at the inspection station at

Paknam and shall stay there until such time as the medical officer shall have boarded her and have given pratique.

2. In every other respect our decree of September 1, 1904, shall remain in full force.  
Done at Bangkok, December 15, 1904.

#### ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of the governor of the Italian African colony Eritrea, dated January 2, 1905, arrivals from Suez are subjected to the ordinance of February 23, 1902, against plague.

#### DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated December 17, 1904, the port of Calcutta was declared to be infected with cholera.

By decree of December 23, 1904, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Hongkong.

By decree of January 5, 1905, the port of Suez was declared to be infected with plague.

#### SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification, dated January 10, 1905, the general director of public health at Madrid has declared Aden to be infected with plague.

#### DANISH WEST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated December 13, 1904, the preceding ordinance of June 11, 1903, was repealed by which the importation of clothing and bedding from Barbados has been prohibited. Vessels, however, clearing from Barbados are still subjected at the Danish West Indian ports to medical inspection.

#### MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The sanitary board of Constantinople at the sitting of January 10, 1905, decided that vessels carrying Egyptian pilgrims and clearing from Suez may be subjected to the precautionary measures prescribed by the preceding ordinance of January 3, 1905, namely, five days' quarantine, disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice, at the sanitary camp of Tor, instead of at the Turkish lazaretto of Camaran. The amendment was brought about by a request made by the sanitary board of Alexandria with a view to avoiding the fatigue of a long voyage to Camaran Island on the part of Egyptian pilgrims. The camp at Tor will be immediately put in operation.

#### MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

*Vienna*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 1,816,303. Total number of deaths, 2,403, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 1; measles, 18; scarlatina, 6; whooping cough, 3; diphtheria, 45; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 422. Annual rate, 15.88 per mille.

*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 973,544. Total number of deaths, 1,305, including enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 18; measles, 13; scarlatina, 2; whooping cough, 10; diphtheria, 8; leprosy, 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 148. Annual rate, 16.10 per mille.

## PLAGUE IN ADEN.

For the week ended January 14, 1905, there were reported 90 cases of plague at Aden, with 70 deaths. The epidemic is increasing, and the efforts of the sanitary authorities meet with great difficulties, owing to the apathy of the populace.

The following instructions for the guidance of plague committees have been published:

1. It being now understood that evacuation of affected quarters and inoculation of the inhabitants are the two most effectual methods of dealing with plague, the efforts of the committees will be directed accordingly.

2. Cases of plague, when discovered alive, may be dealt with in two ways: (a) If the house is large and airy and the people in good circumstances, the case may be left for treatment at home and the relations will be segregated in their own house. A doctor should decide whether the house is suitable or not for this method. (b) In cases where the house is small and insanitary, the friends should be invited to take the patient to hospital, whither they should be permitted to accompany him. Separate rooms are provided for families at the hospital and every inducement is to be held out to people to go to hospital, as it is from those cases occurring in dirty, overcrowded tenements that the greatest danger to the public arises. It is of the most vital importance that such cases should go to hospital, and the relatives either to hospital or to the camp. The only exception to be made is when the patient is so ill as to make it certain that moving him would cause his death. Patients and their families are to be allowed in every case to choose their own doctor and method of treatment.

3. Similar considerations will guide the committees in advising the tenants of houses in which a death or deaths have occurred from plague: Inhabitants of good houses to remain in those houses, inhabitants of dirty places to go into camp. As the latter will possibly be only persons of the poorer classes, pecuniary inducement should be freely offered to them to comply with the invitation of the health authorities. Money spent in this way will prove a better investment than is at present suspected.

4. Thorough cleansing of disinfected premises is necessary. This is done by disinfectants, whitewashing, and opening to the sun and fresh air. The privies and bathing places are to be carefully allowed to dry and then painted with a thick coat of tar on the floors, seats, and around the walls for a few inches from the floor. New tins should be provided in every case. In the case of the pit privies, large quantities of salt should be thrown down at once and the practice continued regularly once a week.

5. Rats should be destroyed everywhere possible. They are the carriers of the disease, and if there are no rats there is no plague. Rewards should be given for each rat produced either alive or dead. The whole rat should be produced for the reward to insure the proper destruction of its body by fire by the health officers.

6. Rewards should be given for each person getting himself inoculated. The reasons of inoculation, the operation itself and the fever that follows should all be carefully and fully explained to the people by the committee. Pending further arrangements, inoculations can be done at the civil hospital daily from 8 to 12 each morning.

ADEN, January 2, 1905.

## ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following reports were officially registered for the week ended February 2, 1905:

*Smallpox.*—The epidemic has considerably declined in the province of Lecce. The number of cases and of infected communes is lessening. In 9 communes there were reported 24 cases, of these 3 at S. Vito dei Normanni, which has been heretofore the main center of infection. Cases are still reported at Mongrando (Novara). At Palermo, there were 40 cases and 4 deaths for the week ended January 14, 1905; 42 cases and 4 deaths for the week ended January 21, 1905; 45 cases and 3 deaths for the week ended January 28, 1905, and 69 cases and 2 deaths for the week ended February 4, 1905.

*Measles.*—Epidemics are reported in the provinces of Belluno, Milan, Avellino, and Girgenti.

*Enteric fever.*—Nine cases were reported at Casalvecchio (Foggia). Very few cases are recorded elsewhere.

*Diphtheria.*—Sporadic cases were reported in the provinces of Novara, Milan, and Rome.

#### SMALLPOX AMONG RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Newspaper reports, dated February 3, 1905, state that epidemics of smallpox have broken out among the Russian prisoners at Tangachya, Hamadena, and Masukima.

#### JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Shinano Maru—Smallpox on vessels touching at Shanghai—Summaries of reports of infectious diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 21 and 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 14, 1905, 2 steamships were inspected. In addition, 1 steamer, the *Shinano Maru*, was disinfected with sulphur dioxide, under the supervision of this office. The above vessel had been engaged in the transport service of the Japanese Government, but has resumed her regular American run.

It is officially reported that the second mate of a British steamer which left Shanghai on the 12th instant and arrived at Hakodate on the 18th instant has been found to be suffering from smallpox. Two other instances of the development of this disease on vessels touching at Shanghai were mentioned in my last letter.

During the week ended January 21, 1904, 6 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 600 crew and 972 passengers, were inspected; 418 would-be steerage passengers were examined for the purpose of determining their freedom from trachoma and other loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases barred by the immigration laws of the United States.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received, as follows: For the week ended December 31, 1904: Enteric fever, no cases, 1 death. For the week ended January 7, 1905: Diphtheria, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended January 14, 1905: Enteric fever, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 9 cases, 3 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended January 21, 1905: Enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1904.

An official statement of all infectious diseases reported in Yokohama (population, 313,695) during the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (1904), has been received as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera (doubtful).....	2 (0)	2 (0)
Yellow fever.....	0 (0)	0 (0)
Smallpox.....	2 (2)	0 (0)
Typhus fever.....	0 (0)	0 (0)
Enteric fever.....	182 (205)	41 (57)
Scarlet fever.....	4 (3)	0 (0)
Diphtheria.....	108 (153)	42 (47)
Plague.....	0 (42)	0 (34)
Dysentery (including doubtful cases).....	161 (159)	37 (22)

NOTE.—Figures for 1903 are appended in parentheses.